

Slough Urban District Council.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

E. WEAVER ADAMS, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

For the Year 1925,

TOGETHER WITH THE

Annual Report of the Sanitary  
Inspector,

J. H. GLOVER, A.R.S.I., C.M.I.



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SLOUGH,

*April, 1926.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
SLOUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my report upon the public health of Slough during 1925.

The town is one which has no great antiquity although it is situated upon ground of some historic interest. Some centuries before the Norman conquest there were Saxon settlements near the river-side, and it is stated that Upton Church was used for Christian worship in those periods. Shortly after the Norman occupation Upton was the site of a Monastery, which was probably a centre of some activity and towards which old roads and paths converged, and other old roads led down through the site of Slough from the higher north lands to the river and towards Windsor Castle. A few centuries later we know that an extensive manufacture of bricks was carried on here, for Eton College was built with them ; and the district became rather more notable because the east to west road from London to Bath passed transversely across the old farm lands a few hundred yards north of Upton, and Salthill became notable as a posting station. Midway between Salthill and Upton, at the four cross-roads where the Bath Road intersects the old Stoke Road (now divided up into Windsor Road on the south and William Street on the north) farm houses and other village dwellings gradually assembled and Slough began to exist, that name being no doubt derived from the state of the undrained land as it was at that time. Then the Great Western railroad was made parallel to and some 200 yards north of the Bath Road, and its Station at Slough at once induced the growth of the real town. Gradually all the land has been drained, cut up, and built upon, in a few places too densely, but for the most part without slums or congested areas. Forty years ago a fine residential collection of houses in Upton Park formed an aristocratic focus,

and there were some few dozen important residences scattered about other streets, with many cottages and some moderately imposing shops, and plenty of gaps unbuilt upon. Since that time new roads have been laid down through what fields remained, the gaps in the existing roads have gradually been built over, and the population has risen from about four thousand to the present-day estimate of 17,020. The large majority of the newer dwellings have been of the small villa type, either semi-detached or in small blocks, and the number of imposing houses with 10 or 12 rooms erected in the last forty years has been very small. In 1900 an enlargement of the urban district area was made, bringing in the village of Chalvey and some fairly populous parts that had grown up without proper drainage or water supply on the borders of the original urban area. It is in these added portions that the greatest part of the new population is now housed, and it begins to be evident that the present area will before long be completely built over. Fortunately some open spaces have been secured for public enjoyment—notably the superb recreation ground presented by the late James Elliman, and its annexe purchased by the Urban Council. At Chalvey there is a public recreation ground, and the town cricket and football clubs rent land for their games near the centre. Already around the outskirts of the town there is a growth of residential villas and bungalows. Building is active in these (chiefly detached) dwellings on all the land east and west and north, and the present urban district bids fair to be the heart of a widespread residential area, continuously extending from Colnbrook and Langley on the east to Burnham and Cippenham and Taplow on the west. Immediately west of Slough, and between it and Burnham lies the notorious “Slough Dump”—now a very splendidly situated Trading Estate of great possibilities. Huge workshops and factories are here, ready made or ready for the making, only awaiting enterprise and capital to become a scene of teeming activity. Immediately south of Slough, between it and the River Thames, lies the urban district of Eton, with Eton College and its large playing fields. To the north lie Wexham, Stoke Poges and Farnham Royal, in all of which land is rapidly becoming ripe for building and already shows the erection of numbers of dwellings of varying importance.

The ground rises gradually from the river up to the north, so that Slough may be said to be on a very gently sloping side of the wide Thames valley. Its subsoil is gravel, and with the present system of drainage there is nothing of a permanent dampness about the surface. Over the gravel there is an alluvial deposit of rich loam, or brick earth, varying in depth from 4 feet to 14 feet. In a very few places there is an upcast of blue London clay; but the gravel does not lie in a basin of clay, the subsoil water being able to find its way down in a slowly-moving stream towards the river.

The climate is equable, with an occasional susceptibility to keen east winds. The rainfall is, if anything, a little less than in



some of the neighbouring places in the Thames valley, and in the main the air may be described as mild—neither very bracing nor very relaxing. It is therefore favourable for elderly people, and for those children who do not require too much constant tonic. To maintain health at its highest level at least one annual holiday to a more bracing place is probably desirable ; and in such a climate as Slough moderation in the consumption of food is in most persons necessary to avoid “ liver.”

**The Population** corrected after the census of 1921 was 16,320 persons and the Registrar-General's estimate for 1925 is 17,020, giving an increase of just 700 persons in four years. This rate of increase (175 per annum) is rather higher than was found in the previous decennium from 1911 to 1921, and is nearly double the number actually gained by the natural progress of births as compared with deaths. As may have been gathered from the preceding account, the increase of business in the town has been greater owing to the increased number of houses in the immediately neighbouring districts.

**The Area** of the present urban district is 1,684 acres.

In 1921 the number of inhabited houses within the area was 3,679, occupied by 3,825 families. To-day there are about 4,000 occupied houses, which gives an average density of 4.25 persons per house, and having regard to the class of houses in the district this is not an unduly high figure.

**The Rateable Value** of the District is £104,399 and the sum represented by a penny rate is £397.

The town is not notably an industrial centre, but the G.W.R. represents a large interest both by reason of local railway workers and the large number of residents who are occupied in its offices in London. The Windsor Ironworks employ many persons when trade is brisk, and the Embrocation Works of Elliman are getting over the period of slackness which befel them during and after the War. Horlick's Malted Milk Factory is employing considerable numbers of women and men in making, packing and dispatching this product. Local trade is undoubtedly increasing, and a few years more of progress will see many more imposing shops than those which now line the High Street. The banks occupy the most prosperous-looking premises, which is a good sign ; but the best site in the town is in the possession of the Urban District Council, right at the corner of the old cross-roads previously referred to, where the main Bath Road cut across the ancient roadway from Stoke Poges and the north to Eton and Windsor. Municipal buildings of great distinction may here be erected in which to carry on with dignity and facility the public business of a thriving and increasing borough. On the acquisition of this site the Urban

Council were able to carry out a notable improvement in the width of the road at an awkward spot : and if a similar widening can be arranged a little way west of this spot the High Street of Slough will be a broad highway commanding respect and inviting the erection of first-class modern shops to replace many of the old premises, some of which have been "improved" without undergoing the radical process of demolition which is really desirable.

**VITAL STATISTICS.—Births, 253.** Of these, 138 were males and 115 females ; five of the former and one of the latter were illegitimate. The birth rate per thousand of population was therefore 14.8, that of England and Wales for the same year being 18.3 per thousand. When it is remembered that in 1920 with a population of eight hundred less there were 396 births and a rate of 24 per thousand, it will be seen that in this respect the town has changed very considerably. The change has not been sudden or just accidental for it has been a steady fall, the rates in the four intermediate years being 20.8, 17.14, 17.56, and 16.6 respectively. The reasons for this change are two-fold—first, it is a part of a general change throughout the country where the birth rate has fallen from 25 to 18 per thousand and the marriage rate is generally diminishing ; second, the small numbers of new houses to be erected in Slough has attracted few young couples, more of whom find accommodation on the outskirts rather than within our boundaries where older folk are established. The slump in the marriage market is probably more due to war losses affecting marriageable men than to any other cause, although high income tax, the cost of living, and the alterations in women's mentality and outlook on life may have had some influence.

**Infant Mortality—14.** This is fairly satisfactory, representing 55.3 per 1,000 births, which compares well with the National figure of 75 per 1,000. But we have done better, as in 1924 the rate was 38.4 and in 1922 it was 35.3.

**Deaths—177.** Of these 89 were males and 88 females. The rate for the year is therefore 10.4 (nearly) per thousand of population, a figure comparing well with the 12.2 of England and Wales or the 11.7 of London, but not so well with our own of recent years.

The largest single factor in the mortality lists is heart disease—responsible for 31 cases—and diseases of the arteries caused 24 deaths, 18 of which were apoplectic. Cancer, which claimed 22 victims in 1922, 28 in 1923, 15 in 1924, caused 19 deaths in 1925 ; and tuberculosis caused only 9 as against 12, 10, and 12 in the three preceding years. Nephritis would appear to have become more frequent and more fatal of recent years ; five fatalities in 1924 being followed by seven in 1925. Bronchitis caused 13 deaths, but pneumonia only three and appendicitis one.



The accompanying table shows the vital Statistics for the past five years :—

BIRTHS			DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY	
Year	No.	Rate per 1000 population	No.	Rate per 1000 population	No.	Rate per 1000 Births
1921	330	20.8	151	9.2	20	59
1922	283	17.14	158	9.5	10	35.3
1923	293	17.50	159	9.5	13	44.3
1924	281	16.6	161	9.5	11	38.4
1925	253	14.8	177	10.4	14	55.3

The general financial standing of the population does not exhibit extremes of poverty or wealth. Poor Law out-relief was extended to 394 persons (80 men, 125 women, and 189 children) at a cost of £1,952—and some 23 persons received Medical Relief only—but there are no statistics available by which to state how many inhabitants have the honour of paying super-tax. Hospitals and other forms of gratuitous medical relief are considerably utilized; but many persons who obtain help from hospitals contribute weekly or other subscriptions to the funds. Notably King Edward VII. Hospital at Windsor receives substantial sums from organised collections made in Slough, and there never seems to be a shortage of in or out patient letters in the hands of the organisers.

Schoolchildren are treated for minor ailments at clinics by the County and district nurses twice weekly during the term, and practically gratuitous treatment is given for defective eyesight and for tonsils and adenoids. Dental treatment at this clinic is in abeyance at the moment, but will probably be re-arranged at some not very remote date.

During 1925 there was no special prevalence of disease attributable to occupations or to defective environment. The year was notable for an early winter, but there was not any marked influence upon the public health.

**HEALTH SERVICES.**—There are no Hospitals within the urban district, cases of tuberculosis being dealt with by the County Tuberculosis Officer and sent to the County Sanatorium at Peppard Common if suitable. The Eton Rural District Workhouse and Poor Law Infirmary is situated near the centre of the town.

The St. John Ambulance Association is well represented by two divisions of men and one of women. There is an efficient motor-ambulance available at all hours, and run chiefly by volunteer ambulance men of the town division.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are run twice a month in Slough and in Chalvey, and at both centres there is a large and appreciative attendance. It is proposed to erect in the middle of the town a new Health Centre, which will lend itself primarily to be a Home for the District Nurses, with extra accommodation to bring under the same roof these Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and also all the work of the School Clinics. The Tuberculosis dispensary would continue to be held elsewhere, as it is not considered desirable to allow these cases to assemble in premises used for any other purpose. The County Tuberculosis Officer attends twice a month.

The Urban Council entrusts the work of Sanitary Inspector, and Food Inspector, and the Inspection of Houses under the Housing Acts to Mr. J. H. Glover, who holds the qualifications of A.R.S.I., and C.M.I.

Nursing in the town is under the care of the Slough Nursing Fund, a voluntary association which maintains two fully-trained nurses who undertake all general nursing (not maternity or infectious cases) and also the School Clinic of Slough and the Infant Welfare Centres. For these latter services contributions to their maintenance are received from the Bucks County Council.

The maternity nursing is all privately conducted, there being three midwives in active practice.

All necessary Chemical Work for the Council is done by the County Analyst, who is regularly called upon to report upon the Town Water and any other waters or foods that require analysis.

The Legislation in force in the area consists of the following Adoptive Acts, bye-laws, and local regulations :—

ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts 2, 3, Sections 52 to 68 inclusive comprised in Part 4, Part 5, Part 6 except Section 67, Part 8, and Section 95 in Part 10.—Adopted September, 1909.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts 1 and 3.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

BYE-LAWS.—Tents, Vans, Sheds, and Similar Structures used for Human Habitation.—Adopted October, 1906.

Slaughter Houses.—Adopted October, 1906.

Common Lodging Houses.—Adopted October, 1906.

Cleansing of Footways and Removal of House Refuse.—Adopted October, 1906.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

1. **Water.** All the houses in the district except 32 have the Town Water Supply available. The exceptions have well water of sufficient ascertained purity; one well has recently been under analysis and the result was satisfactory. The Town Supply, which is the property of the municipality, is obtained from deep wells at Datchet—a supply which has recently been augmented by fresh borings. It is of great purity, but unfortunately it is very hard, and the inconvenience of furred kettles, boilers, and hot water pipes is seriously felt—to say nothing of the cost of wasted soap and the detrimental effect to the skin and to razor blades. It is doubtful whether the free water-drinker suffers from any direct ill-effect unless the chalk in solution may be liable to cause constipation; and through that agency it may contribute to rheumatism. A very general feeling of satisfaction will arise when the Council sees its way to institute a process of water softening.

The water from the wells is pumped to a reservoir on the high ground at Stoke Poges, north of the town, and thence is distributed by constant supply to the users; 106 houses obtain their supply from stand pipes in adjoining yards. A recent analysis of the water is as follows —

### (1) CHEMICAL.

	Parts per 100,000	Grains per Gallon.
Total solids (dried at 120° C) ... ..	42.50	29.75
Combined chlorine... ..	2.30	1.61
equivalent to Na Cl ... ..	3.80	2.66
Nitric nitrogen ... ..	0.22	0.15
Nitrous nitrogen ... ..	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Ammoniacal nitrogen ... ..	0.0002	0.0001
Albuminoid nitrogen ... ..	0.0026	0.0018
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C. ...	0.012	0.008
Lead or Copper ... ..	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Temporary hardness (equivalent to CaCo <sub>3</sub> ) ... ..	25.2	17.7
Permanent hardness ... ..	3.5	2.4
Total hardness ... ..	18.7	20.1

### (2) BACTERIOLOGICAL (cultural and microscopical).

Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on gelatine plates, incubated at 20-22° C. for 3 days ...	12 per c.c.
Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates, incubated at 37.5° C. for 2 days... ..	5 per c.c.
B. Coli ... ..	Not found in 100 c.c.
Streptococci ... ..	Not found in 30 c.c.
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes ... ..	Not found in 100 c.c.

2. **Streams.** Chalvey has a brook which runs through it from Stoke Poges. As it entered the urban district this stream supplies water for the paddling pool in the additional recreation ground recently acquired by the Council as an annexe to Elliman's Park. Passing south under the Bath Road and gathering volume from Queen Anne's spring in Chalvey, it runs down straight through that portion of the district, and is eventually received into the Thames. It is in such close proximity to the Chalvey backyards that it is apt to be regarded as a repository for household rubbish, but it is not subject to any gross pollution, and so long as it is kept periodically cleaned out it is a merry and bright brook that has a cleanly effect upon the surrounding land.

3. **Drainage and Sewerage.** This is upon the separate system, surface water drains and sewers conveying rain water through the district to empty into ditches which lead to the Thames. No sewage is, of course, permitted to enter the surface water drains, and every effort is made to prevent surface water from getting into the sewage. But the large increase of sewage in wet weather or immediately following a rainstorm proves that there are points of leakage.

Practically the whole town is drained into the Council's sewers, and all old types of closet and privy have been replaced by modern sanitary patterns. All new house drains are required to pass the severest tests and very little is heard of defects. Gullies and traps of private houses are not found any too clean, and some householders do not sufficiently recognise the need for methodical and periodical scouring out of such gullies. It may well be that some sore throats and otherwise mysterious illnesses may be due to foul gases generated in house-gullies.

The Surveyor, Mr. Alan Bromly, furnishes the following note upon the sewage disposal :—

“ Slough is drained on the ‘ separate ’ system, *i.e.*, rainwater is excluded as far as possible from the sewers, but a considerable increase in flow occurs in wet weather.

“ All sewage has to be pumped at Chalvey to the Sewage Farm at Dorney.

“ The sewage flows at Chalvey into two settling tanks, from which the sludge is pumped through a separate rising main to the Sewage Farm on two or three mornings each week, and discharged on to areas of land reserved for the purpose and ploughed in as soon as practicable.

“ The liquid sewage is disposed of by intermittent irrigation. Part of the land is left fallow each year, in order to deal with occasional heavy flows, and the permanent pasture is also irrigated as occasion requires, the remainder being cropped each season with



mangolds, ryegrass, etc. The whole of the arable land is ploughed and cleaned from two to four times every year in order to check the growth of weeds and keep the top soil open for filtration of sewage. A complete daily record is kept of work done on every plot and the dates and periods when it is under irrigation.

"The total area of the farm is 126 acres and about 100 acres of this is irrigable. The sewage from a population of about 17,000 has to be dealt with together with a certain amount of subsoil water which finds its way into some of the sewers, which are lower than the normal subsoil water level.

"From time to time complaints have been made of smell in the vicinity of the farm. It is not possible to dispose of sewage on land or filters without some smell being noticeable, particularly under certain weather conditions. Recent wet seasons have on occasion produced a more or less waterlogged condition of the soil, which has hindered the free filtration of sewage and caused 'ponding' in one or two of the plots. Steps are being taken to remedy this and at the same time to replace some of the old farm buildings. Some years ago the Council erected cowsheds for about 30 cows and it is now proposed to erect a modern dairy to replace a dilapidated building at present used for that purpose. Valuable grazing rights on Dorney Common make the farm particularly suited for dairy purposes."

It is usual where this system of broad irrigation is carried out to provide at least an acre of land for each 300 of population, so that the 100 irrigable acres would serve for nearly double the population of Slough, and all serious fear of water-logging or "sewage sickness" may be set at rest.

Should the future bring a very large increase of population to this district, the same area of sewage farm could by more elaborate methods of precipitation and filtration be made to serve as many as 200,000 persons.

**SCAVENGING** is undertaken regularly by the Council. House refuse is placed in portable galvanised iron bins (which are in very general use all over the town) by householders, and collected in carts about once a week to be deposited at Chalvey for destruction by the Meldrum furnaces at the pumping station. The manufacture of paving and curbstones from the residue (mixed with cement) is here carried out, and the resulting blocks are used in the town. This method of disposal is good from start to finish, but some complaint is made as to the quantity and quality of the house refuse. Householders should burn all they can. Soft vegetable debris—potato peelings, tea leaves, and the like—can often be consumed by kitchen fires and the sooner the better. Such substances decaying in the open air give rise to bad smells at least, and may perhaps conduce to illness. Certainly they favour the propagation of flies and mosquitoes and produce nuisances that are annoying and dan-

gerous. The carefulness of a housewife can often be told from the weekly state of her dustbin. It is astonishing how little refuse there is from some houses, and how much and how varied is the waste from others.

Trade refuse is in another category, and has to be dealt with on its merits. The Council is prepared to enter into arrangements to deal with trade refuse on special agreed terms.

Fuller details of house refuse disposal will be found by reference to the Sanitary Inspector's report (page 28).

Sanitary Inspection has been vigilantly pursued during the year, and the report of the Council's officer is herewith appended giving in full detail the work accomplished. No special difficulties arose and compliance was almost invariably obtained by the serving of informal notices for the repair and improvement of premises, etc. The summary of Inspections and the table of defects and notices resulting therefrom will be found on pages 29-30.

The nuisance of black smoke is not one to which the district is badly subject, but there is one chimney shaft which is at times seriously at fault. As it is situated on the south-west of the town, and as it is from that quarter that winds most frequently do blow, the dense black emissions find their way sometimes over the southern half of the town in an unpleasant and detrimental fashion. Bad stoking in this way sometimes pollutes the atmosphere for twenty minutes at a time—contrary to the bye-laws. As other industries may come into the district greater attention to this matter should be enforced.

The public elementary Schools are on the whole in a satisfactory sanitary condition. The buildings are of very varying dates and patterns. Efforts are constantly being made to produce the ideal ventilation and heating of such public institutions, but it is not always right to assume that the latest pattern is the most successful. The older premises have served their purpose very creditably for many years, and as long as they are capable of doing so it is extravagant and wasteful to condemn them because they are of primitive pattern. There are no statistics which show that children attending at the more recently-erected schools have better health than those in the older buildings, and very little chance is given under modern conditions of education for rooms to become unhealthily stuffy unless it be in the more up-to-date centrally-heated premises. Such heating is quite a danger if not carefully regulated, and it is certainly more detrimental to health to be over-heated than to be in rooms rather over-ventilated by the older-fashioned open windows. Draughts can become harmless by use, but stuffiness and over-heat cannot. A proper standard of efficiency and adequacy is, of course, essential in the offices, and there is no serious complaint under this heading in any of the schools. Cubic



space and adequate lighting are all fairly satisfactory. No special measures for the prevention or control of infectious disease have been required in the schools this year.

**HOUSING.** There is still a shortage of houses, and the Council is taking steps for the extension of its building programme. Upon the list which is kept in the Council Offices some 512 applicants are found, 315 of whom apply from addresses in Slough, and there is little doubt but that as fast as houses can be built occupants will be forthcoming. The proximity of the Slough Trading Estate makes it certain that there is always a demand for small houses at reasonable rents, and already 86 applications from workers on that Estate are among the above. A large field north of the present housing site has been secured, and it is proposed to lose no time in laying it out. It was bought with a view to becoming a burial ground, but there is land to spare for building and for allotments. The acquisition of this land was one of the excellent moves made by Councils of recent years, and comparable with the enterprise shown over obtaining the corner site in the High Street.

Overcrowding is known to exist in some ten or twelve instances, and with the present shortage of houses it seems unavoidable. The worst case is one where a considerable family coming to the neighbourhood to work were taken in more or less out of compassion (but also for monetary consideration) until they should find a proper home. This they have failed to do in years, and the young people are growing up, and the space becomes less and less adequate, but the lodgers cannot be got rid of. Several cases of this parasitic limpet kind have been reported, and some of the evil has been abated by causing some members of the growing-up families to sleep out. Appeals are made to me from various quarters to use influence to obtain Council houses for these and other cases of overcrowding, but there are only rare vacancies in the Council's Estate, and usually there are applicants with more local claims than these. One couple with about eight or nine children occupy a very poor three-roomed cottage, and the conditions were reported to the Council; but they still await remedy.

The general standard of the houses in the district is fairly good. As a general criticism it may be said that the cottages are too small. When cottages were built fifty or sixty years ago or more they were hunched up together in rows all alike and space was economised at every point. Front doors often open into front parlours without any passage, and staircases are tucked away in the dark in places where they rob the rooms as little as possible. The bedrooms are tiny and the cubic space for sleeping is often very much below the average standard. It used to be customary for chimneys to be blocked and windows to be kept shut, but there is no doubt whatever that the habits of the people have improved in this respect and few mothers put their children to sleep in rooms

entirely shut up. The Council's houses have one great undeniable merit—they have airspace around them, and the lay-out of the land allows of no sort of sense of crowding. It may be suggested that any new houses erected might have a little more front to back depth, and that there should be no rooms without fireplaces. If it is not too expensive perhaps porches and bays and other small attractions might break up the severe lines of some of the blocks and add picturesqueness to mere utility. But this is not said to detract in the least degree from the practical and thoroughly well thought out efficiency of the houses already erected. Whether experience will lead the architect to make any change in the method of cooking and water-heating remains to be seen ; some of the householders have complained that the present fittings are extravagant, but it is not certain that there will be any better arrangements until the day arrives when cheap electricity can “ do ” everything and do it with cleanliness and despatch at a very moderate figure.

The commonest defect in the older Slough dwellings as a class is damp. All houses situated on such a porous subsoil should be extra well protected by concrete foundations and damp-proof courses against the moisture which is inevitably drawn up into a warm house out of the gravel which always contains moisture. A thick impervious clay is the only natural soil through which such moisture cannot be drawn, and such clay is almost non-existent on the surface of the site of Slough. Unfortunately the concrete of the foundations and the damp-proof courses of the walls were either omitted by the old builders, or they were of such moderate quality that they are no longer efficient. The unpaved surroundings of the houses were also very conducive to damp as they permitted the soakage of rainwater into the subsoil gravel close to the building and so maintained that moist condition around and under the foundations. The Council has always been active in remedying this latter defect and by so doing has minimised the evil effect of the perished defences of the houses.

In the year under review house inspection has been steadily pursued in such time as is available to the Sanitary Inspector, who is also the officer appointed to carry out the inspections and maintain the records under the Housing Regulations, 1910. In some 215 instances defects were found of a minor character, and in all these cases with one exception the informal request made by the Local Authority to remedy these defects was complied with. The one case is outstanding.

Housing Statistics are found in tabulated form as drawn up by the Ministry of Health on pages 20-2 in the portion of this report supplied by the Sanitary Inspector.

**FOOD. Milk.**—No cases of tuberculous disease have called attention in the past year to the question of tuberculous milk.

One dairyman in the town is licensed to supply Grade A milk, and this quality—from cows specially tested for and found to be free from tuberculosis—may be used unboiled for those infants whose natural supplies (from their mothers) are unavailable.

**Meat.**—Meat inspection is an important part of the duties of the Sanitary Inspector, who is an expert in this branch. His report, see pages 24-6, gives details of the 871 inspections that he has made—and the results in terms of condemnations. The public of Slough does not yet demand that the purity of its meat shall be certified by the Council. Such certificate could be obtained by the butchers, and the meat marked accordingly, if the public required it and was prepared to pay the very small cost.

The regulations of 1924 relating to meat exposed for sale are kept very well by the local butchers, who take every reasonable precaution to prevent the soiling of meat by mud, etc., or its pollution by flies, or by dogs, etc.

There is no public slaughter-house, and the suggestion of the centralisation of slaughtering into one public abattoir did not meet the approval of the local butchers, although they are labouring under a good deal of disadvantage by using their own mostly antiquated and rather make-shift premises. It is felt that at present the erection of an abattoir would mean a rise in the price of meat, and this would probably be detrimental to local trade. The existing slaughter-houses are regularly inspected and a strong hold is kept to prevent nuisance.

Eight registered and one licensed slaughter-house were in the district in 1920 ; but during 1925 there have been only six registered in addition to the one licensed.

**Bread.**—Fourteen bakehouses are in regular use in the town, and fifty per cent. are so old as to require a great deal of maintenance to prevent dirt and pollution. The bakers do what they are asked to do, but they are not all equally quick to carry out repairs and cleansing on their own initiative.

No cases of suspicion of food-poisoning occurred during the year.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.** The accompanying table shows in brief form the incidence of the most frequent notifiable diseases. It will be seen that 1925 was not a bad year in this matter, and the number of deaths from these complaints was : diphtheria one death, scarlet fever none, tuberculosis seven, pneumonia three.

### Notifications of Infectious Disease.

Year	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis		Pneumonia	Erysipelas
			Pulmonary	Other		
1921	59	9	16	4	—	3
1922	64	20	16	5	17	6
1923	15	6	12	6	10	5
1924	8	76	10	2	10	4
1925	9	17	—	—	13	15

**Diphtheria** was not at all prevalent in the district, and of the nine cases notified, the first, in May, a nasal case discovered at Windsor Hospital, was sent to Cippenham for isolation. Two subsequent cases were notified in July, but were not confirmed by bacteriological examinations, and two of the nurses at Fairview Convalescent Home had it in the same month. Early in September a baby freshly arrived from Warrington developed an intense and fatal attack following a bad cold contracted on the journey. The remaining cases were at the Licensed Victuallers' School where a thorough investigation was made of all the suspicious throats and several carriers were discovered.

The Council's arrangements for dealing with this disease are—swabs are examined at the Council's expense by the Clinical Research Association, but pending the report in *all* laryngeal cases in infants, and in any severe or probable clinical case, doctors are requested to use immediately the dose of anti-toxin supplied by the Council. Each doctor is kept equipped with an 8,000 unit vial, and more can be obtained at any time by application to me. A syringe belonging to the Council is also to be borrowed from my house if any doctor happens not to have a suitable one available. In this way it is hoped that all unnecessary delay will be avoided, and the mortality reduced to a minimum. Early and adequate dosage with anti-toxin is most urgently necessary, and the 8,000 units is found to be a convenient standard dose, although severe cases often receive double or treble that amount in hospital practice.

Cases which cannot be dealt with and nursed in their own homes are sent to Cippenham or other Isolation Hospitals.

Sixty-three swabs were examined under the above arrangement during the year.

**Scarlet Fever.**—Seventeen cases were notified, and none were of great severity. In January two cases (a mother and daughter) occurred in one house and were removed to hospital, one occurred in February, in March two cases occurred simultaneously in the "Girls' Welcome," and five other cases in various parts, and



in April there was one more case. There was no further incidence until September, another in October, and three in December. Six of the cases were sent to Cippenham Isolation Hospital.

The procedure carried out in regard to this disease is at present limited to isolation either at home or in Hospital. There has been no necessity for the application of Dick's test or for immunisation or treatment on those lines. The Council has an arrangement with the Eton Rural Council for the admission of such cases as may require it at a cost of four guineas per week each, and as seven weeks or longer is the average stay in hospital, the cost to the ratepayers of each case, with ambulance extra, is usually over £30. A minimum fee of £50 per annum is payable by the Slough Council towards maintenance whether cases are sent in or not. The same facilities are offered for cases of Diphtheria, Enteric, and Erysipelas.

Of this last-named disease there was a greater number of cases than usual. There was no seasonal prevalence as the notifications were scattered over all the months of the year. Two women had two separate attacks. There were no fatalities and no cases requiring hospital isolation.

**Encephalitis Lethargica** was twice notified, one case being fatal. The other was a mild form, showing itself by a small amount of constitutional disturbance with some temporary paralysis of the ocular muscles. This made a complete recovery.

Some forty three-cases of **Chicken-pox** were notified, this disease being made notifiable as a safeguard against Small-pox. This latter disease has fortunately not made any visitation here. There is no definite arrangement in existence for dealing with any cases, and the amount of protection by vaccination is distinctly below the proper level.

**Pneumonia** was notified thirteen times, the first in the year occurring in May, four in June, and two in July—apparently showing that this disease is not a winter complaint. There were three deaths.

The following table sets out the notifications of 1925:—

Disease	Total notified	Cases sent to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ... ..	17	6	0
Diphtheria ... ..	9	3	1
Pneumonia ... ..	13	—	3
Encephalitis Lethargica...	2	—	1
Chicken Pox ... ..	43	—	0
Malaria ... ..	1	—	0

Small-pox, Enteric, and Puerperal fever did not occur.

**Tuberculosis.**—The following table shows the number of new cases notified and the mortality from this disease :—

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
20—25	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25—35	—	3	1	—	2	1	—	—
35—45	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ....	5	6	2	4	6	1	—	2

The notification of this disease is not so accurate as in other diseases, because cases are lengthy and if a change of medical man occurs the new practitioner may assume that the case has already been notified. The earlier stages of the disease may have been so uncertain that the earlier doctor has not, in fact, felt himself justified in notifying. Four deaths of unnotified persons occurred in this year, and are included in the second half of the above table, and in two of them the above reason was given for non-notification. The other two were rapid deaths in which the cause was not identified during life or until death was imminent.

The Council gives the same facilities for bacteriological examination for the identification of this disease as in cases of suspected Diphtheria. Seven specimens of sputum were thus reported upon by the Clinical Research Association.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The supervision of Midwives is under the control of the County Council : and this body also carries out the maternity and child welfare schemes. One death is entered on the Registrar-General's returns as " puerperal sepsis," but it was not notified, as puerperal fever because it was a death from septic complications which occurred  $6\frac{1}{2}$  weeks after a miscarriage. Another fatality arose from hæmorrhage during a complicated labour in Windsor Hospital. Premature birth and congenital malformation of babies



only accounted for three of the infantile deaths. Advice to expectant mothers is given when sought at the Infant Welfare Centres, but no actual ante-natal clinic has been established.

The care of infants has received all the usual attention at these centres, and mothers are instructed in all branches of the craft.

Ophthalmia neonatorum has not given trouble.

A very mild german measles occurred in the latter part of the year—characterised by brief fever, rarely above 100 degrees, typical swollen post-nuchal glands, and a red rash of large pin-head size beginning in the face and spreading quickly to body and legs, and disappearing within 48 hours. Adults were sometimes affected. There were no complications—no coryza—no cough—and patients were usually quite fit in three or four days. A week's isolation was ample, and the incubation was commonly three weeks. This particular form of german measles appears to recur every 7 to 10 years, and does not provide immunity against other forms of measles or german measles.

In the early part of the year whooping cough caused two deaths and was rather widely spread. Diarrhœa of infants caused two deaths—a trouble that has been avoided in recent years but which used to take a heavy yearly toll. Guidance at Infant Welfare Centres has done much to prevent this evil.

I trust it will be evident from this report that the interests of Public Health are well cared for in this District, and the work of the various sanitary departments is effective and progressive.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. WEAVER ADAMS.

# Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector

For the Year ending 31st December, 1925

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Sanitary Department,  
Council Offices,  
Slough,  
March, 1926.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
SLOUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you, this my thirteenth Annual Report of the work carried out in connection with the Sanitary Department of your Council.

Full details of the various matters dealt with will be found under their several heads, coupled with that of a general summary of the work at the end of this report.

I am pleased to acknowledge the encouragement and stimulus given to the work of this department by the Chairman and members of the Council, whose unfailing interest have at all times been of great assistance to me in the preservation, and maintenance of a good sanitary record for the town.

## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately) under (b)...	46
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i)	By the Local Authority ... ..	0
(ii)	By other bodies or persons ... ..	26

## 1. Unfit Dwelling-houses—

### *Inspection :*

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... .. 1240

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 ... .. 44

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... .. 1

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation... 215

## 2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... .. 214

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers—

### *A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... .. 0

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners ... .. 0

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close ... .. 0

*B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :		
(a) By owners	... ..	8
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	7

*C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders...	... ..	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit...	... ..	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	0

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.****MILK SUPPLY.**

During the year under review there appears to have been very little suspicion as to the wholesomeness of the milk produced within or brought into this area.

At the end of the year there were 20 Retail Purveyors, and 4 Wholesale Producers of milk on the registers.

These numbers are the same as last year.

113 inspections were carried out at these premises.

The defects found to exist thereat were as follows :—

Limewashing required	...	...	...	9
Floors out of repair	...	...	...	5
Milk vessels defective	...	...	...	2
Blocked drains	...	...	...	1
Failure to register	...	...	...	1
Dirt in milk	...	...	...	1
<hr/>				
Total	...	...	...	19

The cowsheds are kept in as clean a condition as their structural arrangements will allow. In my opinion the inside walls should be rendered with a smooth impervious surface, to, say, about 6ft. high, in Portland-Cement, so that they can be constantly washed as I have seen cowsheds limewashed one day and in less than a week have been again splashed with manure to the height of 3 or 4 feet.

I do not suggest that action should be taken on drastic lines for the improvement of the cowsheds, as I have a certain amount of sympathy with the milk producer during these days of limited financial resources, but I do suggest that a gradual process of sanitary improvement to the existing cowsheds would have the tendency to a cleaner milk supply.

I would also again like to draw the attention of the milk producers to the proper grooming of the hind quarters of the milch cattle so as to avoid dirt dropping into the milk vessels, during the process of milking, some of which it is impossible to take out, however fine the process of sieving may be afterwards.

With regard to the milk retailer, I would repeat what I have said in previous reports. Milk distribution should be confined as far as possible to sealed bottles, and the sooner milk distribution is strictly confined to dairymen, and dairies, who deal in nothing else except dairy produce, the better it will be for the consumer. I refer to the elimination of the sale of milk from shops dealing in general mixed goods, which are likely to contaminate the milk.

During the year one licence was issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, to sell milk as "Certified," and also one licence to sell milk as "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)." No applications other than the above were received to sell Designated Milk, so there does not appear to be a great demand for this class of milk in this district.

### MEAT INSPECTION.

During the past year 871 inspections have been made of slaughter-houses and butchers' shops under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, for the purpose of examining animals during or after slaughter.

This entailed the inspection of the following :—

Oxen	...	...	...	...	...	492
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	739
Sheep	...	...	.....	...	...	1700
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	1277
						4208
Cottagers' Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	17
						4225

No application was received from the butchers for the marking of meat.

The Butchers' Shops are all in good structural condition, and kept very clean, meeting in all respects the requirements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

All the butchers carry on a good class trade, and the slink butcher is non-existent in this district.

There is no public slaughter-house in this district.

The private slaughter-houses have all been considerably improved as regards their structural requirements, which renders them far better for cleansing purposes.

The following gives the number of private slaughter-houses in use in this area at the dates mentioned :—

	In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered .....	8	6	6
Licensed .....	1	1	1
	—	—	—
Total .....	9	7	7



The following table gives a list of meat, and other foods condemned and destroyed during the year :—

Description of Food				Affected with			Weight in lbs.
Pig's Head ...	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	16
Rump of Chilled Beef	...	...	...	Bone Taint	...	...	60
2 Pig's Heads	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	29
8 Rabbits	...	...	...	Decomposition	...	...	20
6 Tins Prawns	...	...	...	Decomposition	...	...	48
Pig's Head	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	7
2 Pigs' Heads	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	19
3 Pigs' Heads and Plucks...	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	31
Beast's Liver (portion)	...	...	...	Cirrhosis	...	...	10
Cow's lungs...	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	9
9 Tins Prawns	...	...	...	Decomposition	...	...	72
Beast's Liver	...	...	...	Cirrhosis	...	...	12
Sheep's Pluck	...	...	...	Fluke	...	...	4
Pig's Kidney and Loin	...	...	...	Dropsy	...	...	4
3 Tins Corned beef...	...	...	...	Decomposition	...	...	16
Pig's Head	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	9
2 Beasts' Livers (portion)...	...	...	...	Cirrhosis	...	...	18
4 Tins Prawns	...	...	...	Decomposition...	...	...	32
Box of Hake	...	...	...	Unwholesome	...	...	140
2 Beasts' Livers	...	...	...	Cirrhosis	...	...	23
2 Sheeps' carcasses	...	...	...	Emaciation	...	...	85
Sheep's Pluck	...	...	...	Fluke	...	...	6
Pig's Pluck	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	6
Pig's Carcase and Offal	...	...	...	Dropsy	...	...	96
Chilled Beef	...	...	...	Bruised	...	...	26
5 Tins Prawns	...	...	...	Decomposition	...	...	40
Haddock and Cod	...	...	...	Decomposition	...	...	84
2 Beasts' Livers	...	...	...	Cirrhosis	...	...	27
Beasts' Lungs	...	...	...	Abcess	...	...	14
Sheep's Pluck	...	...	...	Fluke	...	...	6
Calve's head and Feet	...	...	...	Decomposition	...	...	6
Beast's Liver	...	...	...	Fluke	...	...	13
Sheep's Liver	...	...	...	Cirrhosis	...	...	2
2 Boxes of Mackerel	...	...	...	Decomposition	...	...	84
Tin Prawns	...	...	...	Decomposition	...	...	8
Pig's Pluck	...	...	...	Inflammation	...	...	8
3 Beasts' Livers (portions)	...	...	...	Cirrhosis	...	...	30
2 Beasts' Livers	...	...	...	Fluke	...	...	31
Beast's Head and Tongue	...	...	...	Actinomycosis	...	...	18
Pig's Carcase	...	...	...	Peritonitis	...	...	80.

Description of Food.				Affected with			Weight in lbs.
3 Beasts' Livers (portion)...	...	Cirrhosis ...	...	...	...	...	26
Pig's Pluck ...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	6
Beast's Liver	...	Cirrhosis ...	...	...	...	...	16
Beast's Liver	...	Abcess	...	...	...	...	10
7 <sup>1</sup> Pigs' Heads	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	66
Beast's Liver (portion)	...	Cirrhosis ...	...	...	...	...	7
Pig's Head	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	12
Beast's Lungs	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	20
Cow's Carcase and Offal	...	Emaciation & dropsy	...	...	...	...	432
Pig's Carcase and Offal	...	Diamonds	...	...	...	...	152
Beast's Lungs	...	Abcess	...	...	...	...	12
Pig's Kidney's	...	Nephritis...	...	...	...	...	2
Beats's Lungs	...	Abcess	...	...	...	...	10
Beast's Liver (portion)	...	Cirrhosis ...	...	...	...	...	6
Beast's Liver	...	Fluke	...	...	...	...	14
Beast's Liver and Lungs	...	Fluke	...	...	...	...	24
Beast's Liver	...	Cirrhosis ...	...	...	...	...	18
Pig's Pluck ...	.....	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	4
Cow's Liver, Heart, Lungs, and Mesentery	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	58
2 Pigs' Plucks	...	Cirrhosis ...	...	...	...	...	8
Pig's Pluck ...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	5
Cow's Carcase and Offal	...	Miliary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	545
Beast's Liver	...	Cirrhosis ...	...	...	...	...	16
TOTAL							2718 lbs.

Meat 2,242 lbs.

Fish 476 lbs.

All the above foods were voluntarily surrendered after an official inspection had been made of same.

The Butchers appear to be fully alive to the requirements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, and carry same out to the best of their ability, although I have no doubt that a portion of the above condemned foods would have been unwittingly passed on to the consumer, had the same not received official inspection, during the process of slaughter.

The major portion of condemned food is destroyed at the Refuse Destructor, any small amounts being destroyed on the tradesman's premises under my supervision.

### BAKEHOUSES.

There are 17 bakehouses on the register, but 3 of these are at present out of use.

30 inspections have been made of these premises during the year.

The defects calling for attention were as follows :—

Limewashing required...	...	...	7
Floors out of repair ...	...	...	2
Bread improperly stored	...	...	1
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	10

All the above defects were remedied forthwith, on calling the occupiers' attention to same.

About one half of the bakehouses in this district are of a very old type, the bakehouse being small, with low ceilings, and poorly-lighted, with the oven fires fed from inside the bakehouses, whilst the remainder are of a fairly modern type.

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories during the course of the year.

3 notices of occupation of workshops were received from the Inspector.

These were inspected in due course, and entered on the register.

88 inspections were made of the different factories and workshops, and the following defects were found to exist, viz :—

Sanitary accommodation defective or unsuitable	2
Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes	1
Smoke nuisances ... ..	1
Refuse accumulation ... ..	3
Premises infested with rats ... ..	1
Fire escape insufficient ... ..	1
Other nuisances ... ..	6
<hr/>	
Total ... ..	15

Three written notices were sent to persons responsible for the above defects, whilst the remainder were remedied after personal interviews with the occupiers.

17 " Outworkers lists " were received from the different tradespeople in the district, who amongst them employ 16 outworkers. These are principally engaged on alterations to wearing apparel.

### **CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AND SCAVENGING.**

The closet accommodation in this district is that of the water carriage system.

Practically all the drains are connected to the town's sewers except a limited few, on the outskirts of the district where the sewers do not extend, and these are connected to cesspools, which the Council undertake to empty periodically.

House refuse is stored in moveable covered galvanised iron bins. Every house has to be provided with a separate bin, and all open ashpits have been done away with.

A weekly call is made for the collection of house refuse by the Council's Dust Vans, which convey the refuse to the Council's Refuse Destructor, where it is all destroyed by fire, the resultant clinker being utilised for road-making, and other various purposes.

Bottles, jars, rags, and metal are salvaged by the Stokers, and sold at their market value.

During the past year 207,856 calls were made for the collection of house refuse, at a cost of £1,368 4s. 8d., and 2,738 Dust Vans loads were removed to the Refuse Destructor.

This averages out at 1.5 pence per house called at, and 9.9 shillings per load removed.

At the end of the year there were approximately 4,022 houses in this district, thus showing an average of 51.6 calls having been made at each house during the course of the year.

Of late months, the Destructor has been taxed to its utmost capacity, on account of the considerable increase in the amount of refuse being dealt with, through the increased growth of the town, and it will be necessary ere long for the Council to take this matter under their consideration.

### **SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

There has only been one cause for complaint during the past year, with regard to the emission of black smoke from factory chimneys.

Periodical observations are taken of the different chimneys in the district, with regard to the duration of black smoke.

There are very few factory chimneys in this district and little trouble is experienced through nuisance from same.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION AND DEFESTATION and the extent of their use.

The method of disinfection employed in this district is that of spraying the rooms with a standard disinfectant under air pressure, whilst infected bedding, clothing, etc., is removed to the Disinfecting Station at Chalvey, where it is passed through a Washington Lyons Steam Disinfector.

Disinfectants are also supplied free by the Council, for use in cases of infectious disease.

The Council also issue a free weekly supply of liquid disinfectant to householders who care to apply for same, for the use of drains, W.C.'s, etc.

The amount issued in this manner during the course of the year was approximately 7,800 gallons.

No charge is made for the disinfection of premises, bedding, etc., where a case of notified infectious disease has occurred, but where defestation is carried out, or disinfection after non-notifiable cases, a charge is made to cover the cost of same.

Thirty-nine infectious cases were thus dealt with during the year.

### SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Description	Number of Inspections	Defects found
Dwelling Houses inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ...	44	64
Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts ... ..	1196	198
Dairies Cowsheds and Milkshops ... ..	113	19
Meat and Food Shops ... ..	279	1
Slaughter houses ... ..	592	0
Animals inspected during or after slaughter: Oxen 492, Calves 739 Sheep 1700, Pigs 1277	4208	84
Bakehouses ... ..	30	10
Factories and Workshops ... ..	88	15
Miscellaneous Inspections ... ..	24	0
Houses inspected for Infectious Disease ... ..	35	7
Houses Disinfected ... ..	46	0
Inspection of Cinema and Entertainment Houses... ..	4	0
Inspection of Schools ... ..	6	0
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>6665</b>	<b>398</b>

**SUMMARY OF DEFECTS AND NOTICES SERVED TO REMEDY  
SAME.**

Nature of Defects.	Pre- liminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices served	Letters sent	Letters and Notices Complied with
Water closets to repair or provide ... ..	3	—	5	6
Urinals to repair... ..	—	—	1	1
Defective sink waste pipes...	—	—	1	1
House drains to repair ...	—	—	5	5
Yard and passage surfaces to pave or repair ... ..	7	—	13	16
Houses to cleanse and dis- infect ... ..	1	—	43	44
Rat infested premises... ..	—	—	2	2
Houses to repair, internal and external ... ..	3	—	15	14
Defective dustbins to renew	42	5	78	124
Factories and Workshops : sanitary accommodation				
unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	1	1
Do., Insufficient ... ..	—	—	1	1
Do., Not separate for sexes	—	—	1	1
Smoke nuisance, to abate ...	—	—	1	1
Pig styes to cleanse and repair ... ..	—	—	2	2
Bakehouses to repair ... ..	—	—	1	1
Offensive deposits to remove	—	—	1	1
Meat and Food Shops, to repair and cleanse ... ..	—	—	1	1
Overcrowding to abate ...	—	—	1	—
Water to provide proper supply ... ..	—	—	5	—
Cowsheds to limewash ...	—	—	1	1
TOTALS ... ..	56	5	179	223

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. GLOVER, A.R.S.I., C.M.I.,

*Sanitary Inspector.*









